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Schule," "Schulstiftungen und Stiftungsschule," "Aus griechischen Schulen." In these chapters, particularly in the second, where the school law of Teos is given, full use is made of the most recently discovered epigraphical material, of which the author has complete command. On the whole the book offers welcome additions to our knowledge of ancient Greek education. One could wish that the commentary had included some of the matter reserved for the general chapters on education, for a number of questions arise in the mind of the reader that could most effectively be answered in the commentary.

ROBERT J. BONNER

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*Ithaque, la Grande.* By A. E. H. GOEKOOP. Athens: Beck & Barth, 1908. Pp. 38.

To M. Goekoop, as to many others in these days, the Homeric poems are textbooks of geography and history; and following Homer literally, as Dörpfeld did when he found the beehive tombs of Triphylia and identified old Nestor's Pylos at Kakovatos, he finds that Ithaca is Cephallenia. There were, according to his view, two Cephallenias—the great (the Mycenaean Ithaca) and the small (the classical Ithaca). The palace of Odysseus he places at the foot of Mt. St. George. Furthermore, Odysseus' Ithaca was not the whole Cephallenia but only the southern province of the island; the rest of Cephallenia was taken up by the provinces of Dulichium and Same. The other points mentioned in the *Odyssey* M. Goekoop attempts to identify along the southern shore of Cephallenia. His principal argument for this thesis is that in Δ 329 ff. Odysseus' men are called Cephallenians; but he fails to note that the Cephallenians under Odysseus came from the mainland opposite Ithaca!

The author of this pamphlet is the same Goekoop who so generously put his wealth at the disposal of Dörpfeld for the first campaigns in his magnificent work on the island of Leucas-Ithaca. That he of all men should be one of the few unconvinced and so far from conviction that he should attempt to carry the controversy away over to the utterly impossible Cephallenia!

WALTER MILLER

TULANE UNIVERSITY

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*Μαρκέλλου Σιδήτου περὶ Σφυγμῶν.* By Σκεῖτος Γ. Ζερβός. Athens: Sakellarios, 1907. Pp. 61.

Dr. Zervos, of the medical faculty of the National University, is performing the welcome task of publishing in a series of monographs the unedited fragments of ancient Greek physicians. This, the third in the series, deals with Marcellus of Side. Marcellus was a contemporary of Galen and wrote a work on medicine in forty-two books in hexameter verse. Only a few pages are preserved to us in two codices, discovered recently in prose